Supreme Court

Year	Cases Registered
2004	58931
2005	50540
2006	61839
2007 (upto 31st Oct)	58494

High Courts

Year	Cases Registered	
	Civil	Criminal
2004	1039636	422158
2005	1082492	460398
2006	1075878	506028
2007 (upto 30th June)	506474	254497

Subordinate Courts

Year	Cases Registered	
	Civil	Criminal
2004	3697242	11888475
2005	4069073	13194289
2006	4012250	11611462
2007 (upto 30th June)	1824720	5663181

Shortage of Teachers in Technical Institutes and Engineering Colleges

†*149. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technical institutes and engineering colleges in the country are facing acute shortage of teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government for recruitment of teachers, in view of the said problem;

(d) whether it is also a fact that one of the main reasons for the said problem is brain drain;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the international criteria about student-teacher ratio with regard to the said colleges; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(g) the system Government adopts to comply strictly with the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. As per the report of the Committee on "Faculty Development in Technical Education" constituted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under the Chairmanship of Prof. P. Rama Rao, the total shortage of teaching staff in engineering & technology, during 2005-06, was about 40,000. This shortage was estimated based on the AICTE norms of teacher to student ratio as 1:15.

The power of appointment of teachers is vested with the concerned Universities/ Institutions. The recruitment of faculty in the institutes is a continuous process and all out efforts are made by the institutes to fill up the vacant posts. The prescribed recruitment procedure is followed by all Central Government funded institutes to recruit competent faculty with strong academic background and with sufficient industry experience wherever considered relevant. Many institutes also have suitable strategies to attract and retain their quality faculty members, which include providing of residential accommodation, medical facilities, initial research grants, financial support for participation in national/ international conferences and suitable schemes of sharing of consultancy charges. Considering the shortage of well-qualified technical faculty in the country, the age of superannuation of Teachers in Central Institutions has been enhanced from 62 years to 64 years. They can further be reemployed after superannuation till the age of 70 years.

No centralized data base is maintained of the number of people leaving for further studies or jobs abroad. It is not true that one of the main reasons for the faculty shortage is brain drain. However, it does contribute to some extent to the shortage of good students in the Master and Doctoral programmes in the country as well as to the shortage in faculty positions.

There is no one standard of international norm with regard to the student teacher ratio for the engineering colleges.

Issue of elector's photo identity cards

*150. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had decided to issue electors' photo identity cards to all the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the number of voters covered so far and supplied with the identity cards, State-wise; and

(c) by when the remaining citizens are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per the provisions of Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, only Indian citizens who attains the age of 18 are eligible for inclusion into electoral roll and only persons registered as such can obtain an Elector's Photo Identity Card.

(b) A Statement showing the status of number of electors issued with Voter Identity Cards and also the percentage of electors provided with the Identity Cards, as intimated by the Election Commission of India is (*See* below).

(c) The Election Commission of India has intimated that it has been the endeavour of the